

# The Times-Democrat.

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## BRYAN-SEWELL

Nebraska and Maine Join Hands on the Ticket.

An Invincible Ticket is Chosen by the Democracy.

The Great Convention Concludes Its Work To-day.

Nominating a Vice-Presidential Candidate on the Fifth Ballot.

Democrats Everywhere Enthusiastic Over the Ticket.

Many Republicans Declare They will Vote for Bryan.

And the McKinley Henchmen are Now Becoming Despondent.

Detailed Report of the Nomination of Bryan—An Exciting Period in the Convention.

Sketch of the Candidate—The Youngest Man Ever Nominated for President

passioned speech and stirred the convention to frenzy his eloquence. That speech overthrew the diligently organized work of weeks and months for other aspirants for the honor. The cause of silver was uppermost in the



HON. W. J. BRYAN

mines of the delegates when they assembled here. For the cause they deliberately placed the eastern wing of the party on the altar. Now, when the convention is coldly analyzed, it is seen that the support of Bland and Boies as candidates was never solidly founded.

It was only as the representatives of the issue that they rallied delegates to their standards, and even after many of them had attached themselves to the fortunes of one or the other of the candidates, they appeared restless and in an instinctive way to be casting about for a new Moses. The far-seeing, staid and seasoned leaders of the silver men, realizing that their new creed would alienate the eastern Democracy, believed in an alliance with the silver Republicans beyond the Missouri through Teller's nomination, but the rank and file would have none of it.

When Bryan made his speech the delegates suddenly saw in him the great advocate of their cause and they turned to him with an impetuosity that nothing could balk. They wanted a tribune of the people. They felt that they had found him in the eloquent young Nebraskan, who set their imaginations on fire. If he had been placed in nomination then the convention would have been stamped as it was later. Some of the gray-haired leaders and some of the younger men who were in nomination then thought they had found their candidate were confirmed in their opinion.

The idea which George Fred Williams of Massachusetts conveyed in his second speech, that it needed the strength of youth to endure the hardships of a new cause, that a young arm should wield the scimitar of an indignant people, sank home. Here, as Williams said, was the new Cicero to meet the new Catalanes.

The leaders who doubted the wisdom of nominating so young and inexperienced a man tried to check the stampede. They hoped a reflection would suffice. At the suggestion of an adjournment there was rebellion. The motion was declared carried against a storm of opposition from the Bryan enthusiasts, who wanted to nominate their candidate at once. A night's reflection only made them more determined. Friday when the convention met to ballot Bryan showed second on the first rollcall. He had already overhauled Boies. Only Bland was ahead, and it was a struggle for the Missouri to get the 238 votes which were cast for him.

The stampede began on the next ballot. On the fourth ballot Bryan took the lead and Bland fell back, hopelessly beaten. The nomination was made unanimous on the next ballot. Some have sought to find in the nomination of 1890 of Garfield, who was not a candidate, a parallel with Bryan's nomination, but there is no parallel. Garfield was only nominated after one of the hardest and most protracted convention contests of the country. Grant, Blaine, Edmunds, Sherman and Washburn were fighting for the mastery, and after three ballots the rival leaders and the convention turned to Garfield, who had outdistanced the delegates by his matchless oratory and commanding presence.

The support of the other candidates in the present case simply melted away and Bryan won without a struggle. On the first ballot Bland got 238, Bryan 105, Boies 86, Matthews 58, McLean 54, Patterson 53, Blackburn 51, Penoyer 10, Tillman 17, Stevenson 2, Teller 3, Campbell 2, Russell 2 and Hill 1. There were 186 gold men who refused to vote. They declined to participate in the nomination on the platform which had been adopted. The latter realized that the gold men would probably place another ticket in the field, and if they did not actively oppose the nominees of the convention in the campaign which was to follow that they would passively, at least give aid and comfort to the political enemy.

Pennsylvania, alone of the gold states, continued to participate in the proceedings. She cast her 64 votes for Governor Pattison to the end. Most of the other gold men who voted against their instructions were for Pattison, but there were scattering votes for Stevenson, Hill, Russell and Campbell. In the second ballot Alabama sought to change from Boies to Bland, as Bryan was overtaking him with giant strides. Bland gained 48, while Bryan advanced 92. Boies was the principal loser. His vote dwindled to 37. On the third ballot, Colorado gave up her hope of Teller, the mention of whose name had been cheered and hissed by the galleries, and Oregon gave up Penoyer.

In the Ohio delegation the Bryan forces lacked by seven votes of a majority, and there was open rebellion in Illinois and other states which wanted to swing into line. On the fourth ballot, Alabama, the first state to vote, headed the stampede to Bryan. Idaho, California and the other states followed. The result in the delegations spread, even among those bound by resolutions



THE SAME OLD "SHELL GAME" WITH A NEW DEALER.

of instruction. Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and even Iowa were tottering.

On the fifth and last ballot Kansas went over with Illinois and other states came tumbling along in her wake. When Ohio was reached Bryan had 449 of the 504 required to make a two-thirds majority. Chairman White had ruled that two-thirds of those voting constituted the two-thirds required. The Bryan men in the delegation demanded the poll of the vote. The friends of McLean saw the end was in sight and Mr. McLean himself mounted a chair. He withdrew his name as a candidate and cast the 46 votes of Ohio for Bryan. This gave him 492, 13 less than enough. Montana changed her 6 votes to Bryan and Oklahoma followed with her 6. To the Oklahoma delegation, therefore, belongs the honor of nominating the candidate for president in 1896 as to that of Arizona belonged the honor four years ago.

Of course the other states then scrambled over each other. Governor Stone of Missouri threw Bland's name and Senator Turpie withdrew that of the Hoosier governor, and on his motion the nomination was made unanimous. There were frequent Bryan demonstrations throughout the day. The most dramatic occurred at the conclusion of the fourth ballot, when it was apparent that Bryan would be nominated on the next ballot. The colors of the states were again reproduced, and the Coliseum for 45 minutes shook with the storm of cheers, while frenzied men marched and sang and hysterical women grew frantic.

After the nomination a sweet-faced, modest looking woman sat almost unnoticed in one of the chairs to the right of the stage, surrounded by a few friends. She retained her composure amidst all the excitement, but her face glowed with pleasure as she followed the proceedings which made her husband famous. It was Mrs. Bryan. Immediately after the nomination, when it became known about that she was there, and there was a rush to see and congratulate her, she modestly withdrew and sought her husband.

### CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Scene During the Balloting and the Results.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 11.—At 10:17 Chairman White of California, who had recovered the use of his voice, stepped to the front of the stage. Raising his eye for a couple of seconds over the acres of people, he glanced down to the battered delegates in the pit and with a heavy whack of the gavel called the convention to order. With shuffling feet the vast audience immediately arose and listened to Rev. Dr. Green, the chaplain, petition the white throne for righteousness and peace. Chairman White then announced that the convention was still on the call for nominations. Thereupon Mr. Harry of Pennsylvania, chairman of the national committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. This evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform and participate in the nomination drew a cry of delight from the silver men, and Pattison's name got a swinging round of applause from the galleries.

There were no other nominations and Chairman White announced that the call of states for the nomination of a president would proceed. A rattle of excitement swept over the hall succeeded by an intensely eager quiet. The first test was to be made.

Before the roll call was begun Delegate Smith of Ohio rose to announce on behalf of the Democrats of Ohio the death of "that eloquent and fearless Democrat, Frank Ford," and said: "We sorrow for the loss of our associate."

### First Ballot.

Then Alabama was called and the chairman said that five of her delegates being gold standard men desired to vote for that "splendid type of New England Democracy," William E. Russell of Massachusetts, but under the unit rule she cast her 22 votes for Horace Boies.

The announcement brought two big banners emblazoned with the likeness of her governor from the Iowa section and a cheer from the Boies adherents.

The 6 votes for Arkansas announced for Bland, by Senator Berry, gave the supporters of "The Great Commoner," as he designated him, an opportunity to yell, which they improved. California's vote was much scattered, 9 for Blackburn, 2 Boies, 1 Campbell, 2 Bryan and 2 Matthews, and Blackburn's name was given a cheer, while the others, failed of recognition. The name of Connecticut was followed by a silence and the clerk passed on to Florida. After its reciter

ing vote had been announced, ex-Governor Waller arose and shouted that two, and two only, of Connecticut's vote would be cast, and those for ex-Governor William R. Russell. John F.

Snubber of Delaware voted for Bryan and three others from the state for Pattison.

Bryan's first cheer was given at the announcement of Georgia's vote for him solid. The 48 votes of Illinois for Bland were loudly cheered. Indiana and Iowa in succession cast their solid votes for their favorite sons, Matthews and Boies respectively. Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas cast the solid vote of the Sunflower state for "Missouri's Great Commoner," Richard Parks Eland. The Kentucky delegation announced that the Blue Grass state cast her vote for the "South's greatest Democrat," Joe Blackburn of Kentucky.

Splutterings of applause greeted each of these announcements. Louisiana voted for Bryan. Maine gave 5 votes for Bryan and one for Pattison. Delegate Hamilton of Massachusetts asked that Massachusetts be passed as the chairman and vice chairman of the delegation were absent. Delegate O'Sullivan, one of the silver men in the delegation, shouted that the gold men of the delegation were away because they did not intend to participate in the future proceedings of the convention, or one more not true," shouted some of the gold men. Chairman White appealed to delegates not to attempt to inject debate into the roll call and Massachusetts was hissed.

The gold men in the Michigan delegation refused to vote. The silver votes divided as follows: Bryan 7, Boies 5 and Bland 4. Delegate Stevenson, Dickinson law partner, caused considerable commotion by challenging the vote of the state and then with his colleagues declining to vote. Later he moved from gold delegation to delegation, counseling them to refuse to vote.

Mississippi's vote for Bryan and Missouri for Bland were cheered. Mississippi's announcement of 16 votes for the "Silver Knight of the West," William J. Bryan, created great enthusiasm. New Hampshire's reply was that Delegate Doyle voted for Pattison, and the other seven delegates declined to vote, and the intelligence fell on a silent house.

It remained for New Jersey to stir the first really sensational passage. Delegate McDermott from his chair shouted in stentorian tones: "The state of New Jersey declines to vote." [Hisses.] The gold adherents in the galleries attempted to drown the disapproval with their cheers, but were unable to do so.

New York was listened for as the crucial point of gold, on whose action the Democracy of the east was depending for its keynote. Ex-Governor Flower made the statement when New York was called: "In view of the platform of its adopted by this convention, and of its actions and proceedings, I am instructed by the New York delegation to say that we will not participate in the selection of a candidate for president or vice president, and therefore decline to vote."

Ohio cast 46 votes under the unit rule for John B. McLean. Delegate Holding of Cleveland challenged the vote and the old row in the Ohio delegation which has been the feature of so many national conventions was found lurking behind the announcement. When the roll of the delegates was called old convention press men marveled to hear Allen W. Thurman, a son of the "Old Roman," cast his vote for McLean, who during the life of his father had been one of his bitterest opponents. The call showed 40 for McLean, 2 for Bland, 1 for Bryan and 2 for Pattison. There was one absentee. Under the unit rule the 46 votes of the state were counted for McLean. Oregon cast her eight votes for Penoyer; Pennsylvania her 61 for Pattison and the cheers of the galleries; South Carolina 17 of her votes for Senator Tillman while the crowds hissed. A big row occurred when Wisconsin was called. General Bragg announced that he was instructed by the majority of the Wisconsin delegation to cast no vote. One of the silver delegates challenged this and insisted on a call of the roll of the state.

### The Second Ballot.

The second roll was begun and created a sensation at the outset, for Alabama shifted her 22 votes from the Bland camp to Bryan and the young Nebraskan's friends waved their handkerchiefs. Bryan gained three in the California delegation on a poll. Colorado's votes for Teller were again hissed and cheered. Vice President Stevenson captured one of the Blands. Three Maine men who declined to vote asked a call of the state roll, but the chair refused.

The result was then announced as follows: Bland 281, Boies 27, Matthews

54, McLean 53, Bryan 197, Blackburn 11, Penoyer 10, Stevenson 1, Patterson 1, Hill 1, Teller 1. Absent and not voting 160.

### Third Ballot.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Bland 291; Boies, 85; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27; Patterson, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1. Absent or not voting, 162.

### Fourth Ballot.

The result of the fourth ballot showed Bryan was in the lead. Standards of various states were taken to the New delegation and the convention went wild with enthusiasm. Illinois asked leave to caucus and will probably vote to Bryan and nominate him. The vote resulted: Absent or not voting 162; Bland 247; Boies 33, Matthews 36, McLean 43; Bryan 250.

### Fifth Ballot.

Bulletin—Bryan nominated on the fifth ballot by over 600.

LEBANON, Mo., July 7, 1896.

DEAR SIR—I wish to be understood that I do not want the nomination unless it is the judgment of the free silver delegates that I would be the strongest candidate. It is about as late as I can appear that my candidacy is an obstacle to the nomination of any candidate who is acceptable to the free coinage delegates in the convention, or one more acceptable to a majority of those delegates than myself I wish my name to be at once withdrawn from further consideration. I am willing to waive state instructions for me and let the free silver delegates decide the matter.

Yours truly,

RICHARD P. BLAND.

The cause having been finished, he spoke of how he had come to this city to conduct the campaign for the Great Commoner, but now bowed to the will of the party.

In the name of Missouri," he said, "I lower the standard under which we have fought throughout this convention and in its place I lift that of the gifted and glorious son of Nebraska."

### BRIEF NIGHT SESSION.

The Leaders Postpone the Nomination of Vice President.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The crowds also stormed the Coliseum in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they

listened to Thursday night, but were doomed to disappointment, as the leaders had decided, after consultation, not to proceed with the nomination of the vice president. But all unconscious of this determination, the public pushed into their places in the bewildering galleries. They cheered and shouted, while the band played popular airs.

At 8:55 Chairman White, by dint of much rapping, managed to bring the convention to order. After making a formal announcement General Bragg of Wisconsin appeared on the stage to make a personal explanation. The old veteran with grizzled beard, who has aroused Democratic conventions in the past to a high pitch of enthusiasm, received no ovation. He came to enter a protest.

"I rise on a question of state privilege," he began, and then reminded the southern members that they knew what that meant. Some gentleman, he complained, had in the last session, during the absence of the delegation for consultation, stolen the state colors and placed in the Bryan parade, and he wished to pursue the matter right by having it understood that he trailed not the Wisconsin badge behind the candidate of the majority of this convention."

Hisses and a few cheers followed this defiant statement and the chairman declared that he would entertain no rhetorical questions and introduced Governor Stone of Missouri.

"The work so far done by this convention has been so well done that it will meet the enthusiastic and instant approval of this nation," he began. A very important work was yet to be done, he continued, and in order that no mistakes should be made in the selection of a vice president, he moved an adjournment until 12 Saturday. The hour was changed to 10 a. m., and with great confusion on the floor a roll call was demanded and the motion prevailed.

The spectators were appeased by the information that their tickets would be good to day and at 9:30 p. m. the convention was adjourned.

William Jennings Bryan.

The Democratic standard bearer was born March 19, 1856, in Salem, Ill. He is therefore over 40 years of age and is old enough to serve as president under the constitution of the United States. He was taught under his mother's care until he was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem. At the age of 18 he went to the Whipple academy in

Jacksonville, Fla. which is the preparatory department of the University of Florida and at the same place he was graduated.

He then went to the University of law in Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He then practiced law in Jacksonville, Fla. and in 1880 he was elected to the legislature of that state. He served in the legislature for two years and in 1882 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 1884 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 1886 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 1888 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 1890 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 1892 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 1894 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 1896 he was elected to the United States senate. 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He served in the senate for two years and in 2018 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 2020 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 2022 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 2024 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 2026 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 2028 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 2030 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 2032 he was elected to the United States senate. He served in the senate for two years and in 2034 he was elected to the United States congress. He served in the congress for two years and in 2036 he was elected to the United States senate. 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## CHINESE SPLENDOR.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS BEFORE THE  
REIGNING POTENTATE.A Formal Reception by the Emperor.  
His Majesty's Ceremony in the midst of  
Rich Trappings—Magnificent Temples  
and Palaces in the Forbidden City.

After the present emperor ascended the throne of China his government yielded the point and agreed to receive the diplomatic corps in the same manner that they are received by the sovereigns of Europe. The first ceremony of the kind, which took place on March 5, 1891, was an event in Chinese history. The members of the several legations arrived at Peking, or East Flower gate of the forbidden city, at 10 o'clock on that morning in sedan chairs, each escorted by two mounted officers of the Imperial guards. They were met by the members of the Tsung Li Yamen, who conducted them to the Shih Yung Kung, the temple of the great river god, where they were offered tea and sweetmeats. An hour later they were escorted to the Tsin Kuang Ko, or reception hall, a handsome building profusely decorated with gilded coverings and ornamented with gay colors. The hall is approached by eight marble steps, which lead to a broad marble terrace. Around this terrace is a balustrade supported by pillars of marble, pure white and beautifully engraved.

The emperor arrived about the same time in his chair, which was covered outside and in with yellow silk, the official button on top being gold instead of silver and the ends of the bearing poles being elaborately carved and capped with gilded dragons. The dean of the diplomatic corps, escorted by members of the foreign office, was conducted into the hall, the sides of the approach to the steps, the steps themselves and the terrace being crowded with eunuchs employed in the palace and civil and military officers whose rank did not entitle them to enter the presence of the emperor. Each member of the diplomatic corps was given a separate audience by the emperor, who was seated upon a marble throne. As they crossed the threshold they bowed, advanced three or four paces and bowed again, then advanced to a point between the two dragon pillars, where a third stop and bow were made. There a foreign carpet covered the floor of the platform, which was about three feet high.

The ambassadors and ministers stopped about 12 feet from the emperor, where they made their speeches, which were translated by an interpreter into Chinese. They then advanced and handed letters of credence to Prince Ching, who had been standing on the left of the emperor. Taking the papers, he ascended the steps, approached the table in front of the emperor and laid them upon it, not kneeling until he had deposited them. The emperor replied to the speeches in the Manchoo dialect after the diplomatists had returned to their places between the dragon pillars, his remarks being translated into Chinese by Prince Ching, sentence by sentence. The exit from the hall was made by walking backward, with bows at three places.

The sides of the audience hall were covered with inscriptions and rare paintings of enormous size. The ceiling was composed of wooden squares, 1½ feet in size, divided by heavy rafters, all gorgeously painted with the dragon figures. The supporting columns were of red lacquer, covered with figures of gold dragons.

On the right of the emperor stood Prince Po, on his left Prince Ko, and near him Prince Ching. The room was lined on either side by two rows of high officers of the Imperial guards and chamberlains, many being princes and dukes of the Imperial family. No arms were visible except the swords worn by the emperor and the princes. The Imperial escort, bearing long red lacquered spears, with silver points and a long tiger tail, could be seen just outside the doors. They presented a picturesque appearance. On either side of the emperor was a straight stem six feet high, supporting at the top what appeared to be painted imitations of peacock tails spread out, the feathers indicating rank in China.

Lengthy inscriptions in Manchoo were engraved upon a marble plinth back of the throne. Six immense incense bowls of old cloisonne, each guarded by an immense cloisonne dragon of great value, were placed around the platform, while from the ceiling were suspended eight cloisonne lamps made during the Tsin Kuang dynasty. On the table in front of the emperor, which was covered with yellow satin, embroidered with figures of dragons, was placed the pipe of his majesty, a piece of carved jade and gold, the handle formed by the body and tail of a dragon, its mouth as the tobacco bowl.

Within the pink walls that surrounded the forbidden city are several temples and 40 or more palaces and other buildings which are occupied as residences by the emperor's immediate attendants and officers of the guard. They are all of one story and of uniform architecture, differing only in dimensions. Their exteriors are painted that peculiar white which Europeans have never been able to imitate and roofed with tiles of imperial yellow. The Fu Hua, or East Flower gate, is reached from the Tartar city by passing over a marble bridge, handsomely decorated and bearing several tablets with inscriptions that betoken long life, prosperity, happiness and other blessings. Immediately before the gates are the western gardens, handsomely laid out in the highest taste and skill in landscape architecture, and surrounding a lake that covers several acres. The nearest temple is dedicated to the great river god, and there the emperor offers sacrifices to appease that disorderly deity who is responsible for the floods which so frequently devastate the lowlands of northern China.—Chicago Record.

## DECORATING FABRICS.

The Process Employed by Artisans in  
Lima to Make Sarongs.M. Albert Tissander contributes  
to Paris Nature an account of the  
curious method in which the decorated  
fabrics known in Java as sar-  
ongs are made. We translate part  
of it:

"The workman begins by stretching before him the stuff that is to be decorated. It is a sort of calico, generally of European make, whose quality varies with the intended price of the object. He first traces on the tissue with a light line the design of the future ornamentation of the sarong. This operation concluded, he proceeds to cover the whole trace with a thin layer of melted wax. He employs for this purpose an instrument that is specially designed for the work, but very simple. It is of copper and consists of a little reservoir about two centimeters (four-fifths of an inch) long, from whose bottom proceeds a light tube curved at its end. Sometimes, to make thicker lines, this reservoir has two of these tubes placed very close together. The end of the instrument opposite the little tubes is fitted with a bamboo handle. The boiling wax fills the reservoir and issues drop by drop from the end of the tube upon the design.

"The operation, thanks to the practiced hand of the workman, is carried on with considerable rapidity. A lighted furnace, on which are placed a large number of these little reservoirs, is placed near the worker. He has thus always, without loss of time, the necessary quantity of hot liquid wax. The stuff is now covered with wax in certain parts, while others remain untouched. Then it is handed over to the dyer, who puts it in a bath of color, red, for example, made with manboukon, a powder extracted from the bark of the tree Morinda citrifolia, one of the family of the rubiaceae. The dye strikes in on all parts of the fabric that the wax has not touched. When the whole is perfectly dry, the wax is easily detached after soaking two days in cold water. The design that it covered appears entirely white, the original color of the fabric, while the background is red. If the white decoration is to be relieved by tones of indigo blue, it is necessary to cover the fabric with wax a second time everywhere that the blue is not to appear on the design and to subject it to another dyeing process. It will now be decorated with three colors—red, indigo and white. For each tint to be applied the operation must be begun anew in the same manner, so that the process is very delicate if the lines are fine or the colors numerous. It may be imagined how long and minute these successive processes are when we remember the strange and complicated decoration of these beautiful fabrics. They are always full of fancy and very harmonious in tints. That is their true merit."

## The New Idiot.

A new variety of "fool" bicyclist springs up every day. The latest addition to the ranks of the scorching, loud voiced, loud sweated idiots in Springfield is the man who tries to knock the street cars off the tracks. He is not an experienced rider. The very fact that he escapes destruction tells that. A man that knew how to ride couldn't perform the feats that this reckless individual does without suffering calamity. The custom of this new variety is to get on some quiet street where he can "hit" up a great pace. This street must lead out on to Main street, or else his aim is defeated. He selects a time when the crossing is crowded, a street car is passing, and then, putting on full steam and clanging his bell, he goes slam bang through the crowd, headed for the street car. Just as every one is wondering when the funeral will be held he turns sharply to either side and rides away triumphantly. A slip of the wheel would mean sure death, and if he and the rest of his kind are not soon exterminated the motormen will die of heart disease.—Springfield Republican.

## He Was Anxious.

Mrs. Bingo—I caught Bobbie with  
a box of cigarettes in his pocket to-  
day.

Bingo—You did, eh? So that boy has been smoking cigarettes? I feared it. I expected that this would be the next thing on his calendar of crime. Anything but this! Anything but to feel that a boy of mine in secret is undermining his constitution, learning to deceive his parents and placing himself in the grasp of this awful habit. You took the box away from him, of course?

Mrs. Bingo—Oh, yes.

Bingo (anxiously)—Were there  
any left?—Pearson's Weekly.

## Wit Wanted.

Waggs (to young matron with the perambulator)—Good morning, Mrs. Fallbloom! Are you taking the son out for an airing, or the heir out for a sunning?

Mrs. Fallbloom—Neither, Mr. Waggs. Baby is a girl.—Harlem Life.

## BY A NARROW MARGIN

HOW A MAN'S LIFE WAS SAVED BY A  
MARKED \$10 BILL.Accused of Murdering a Neighbor, and  
the Circumstantial Evidence Was Very  
Strong—A Government Official Tells Why  
He Changed His Ways.

"Were you ever suspected of murder?" inquired a government official of a Star reporter.

"Never," responded the reporter as calmly as if questions of that pleasing character were his daily food.

"Well, I was once, and if you have any feelings at all you need never want to be."

The reporter nodded for the official to proceed, and the official proceeded.

"When I was 20 or thereabouts," he said, "I was a hard case. I don't know why, because my family were decent people and had some money, but somehow I flew the track, and before I had attained my majority I was a gambler, a drunkard and generally a tough character, though up to the time I am about to tell of I had never been in the hands of the law. Living in my neighborhood was a man whom I hadn't much use for, and it was known we were not friends, though we were on speaking terms and had some business relations. Our town was about three miles from the railroad station, and one November evening, just about sunset, as I was coming to town afoot, I met him walking to the station.

"He stopped me, much to my surprise, and asked me if I had any money, because if I had he would sell me his watch for almost nothing, as he was going to the city unexpectedly and needed cash. As it happened, I had two \$10 bills and three \$5, which I had received from the station agent not an hour before, and as the man's watch was a good gold one I thought I had a chance to turn an honest penny, something I didn't do very often. So I opened negotiations. Several persons we knew passed us as we were dickering, and at last I went on home with the watch, and he went on to the station with \$25, including a \$10 bill with the station agent's name on it in red ink, which had caused a part of our delay in the trade, as he didn't want it, and I insisted that he take it.

"As it turned out, he had a reason for not wanting it, and I can't say why I was so anxious for him to take it. Well, next day the man's dead body was found in the woods quite near the station and a mile from where we had met and made our trade, and it was evident that he had been robbed, for his pockets were turned inside out and everything taken. My connection with the matter did not strike me until the day after when I was arrested on suspicion. I was so badly rattled by the shock of the arrest on such a charge that I made my case worse by talking, and when the man's watch was found on me and it was known that I had been treating the crowd the night of the murder, I hadn't any show at all.

"Of course I protested my innocence and told my story, but people took it with little grace, for my character was known, and after an examining trial I was jailed without bail. What I suffered nobody except myself can know, and before a week had passed I had made up my mind to commit suicide and end the whole thing. I am sure I would have done so, but providence had something else in store for me, and sent it by a stranger. This man was arrested as drunk and disorderly ten days after my arrest, and when he was searched in the station house a \$10 bill was found on him bearing the station agent's name.

"The officer who searched him was a friend of mine, and as soon as he got his hands on the bill he thought he had found a way out of my difficulties and went after my lawyer. Then they saw the station agent, and he identified the bill as the only one he had ever put his name on, and remembered that I had jokingly asked him to do it to make it good. The next move was to make a few inquiries of the stranger as to how he came into possession of the money. This was done by waiting until next morning, when he was sober, and charging him directly with murder. It was so sudden that he weakened on the spot, as most murderers will, and the result was that I was saved. Saved in more senses than one, too," concluded the official, "for from that very day I lived a new life, and, thank God, I have never fallen into evil ways again, and that was 30 years ago."

"How do you explain your notion to have the station agent's signature on the bill, and your insisting on the man taking it?" inquired the writer.

"God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," was the reverent reply.

"And the man who did not want to take the marked bill?"

"He was running away from justice. He had spent every dollar of a fund belonging to an orphan, and had been called to an accounting."—Washington Star.

## Earl Grey.

Earl Grey, who succeeds Dr. Jim as administrator of Rhodesia, is a tall, good looking man of 45. He was the nephew of the late earl and succeeded to the title less than two years ago. He is a quiet, rather reserved, man, but is reputed to be possessed of considerable ability in business affairs. He has lived an adventurous life and has traveled a good deal in South Africa. His wife, who was a Miss Holford, has also seen something of South African life.—London Tit-Bits.

## Eggs In the Arts.

Calico print works use 40,000,000 dozen eggs per year, wine clarifiers use 10,000,000 dozen, photographers and other industries use many millions, and these demands increase more rapidly than cable demands.—Germantown Telegraph.

## STORIES OF THE DAY.

Some of the Songs Sung by the Late John  
W. Kelly.

Very few acquaintances of John W. Kelly, the Irish comedian who died recently, were aware that he was the author of a score of popular songs. Kelly's first attempt at song writing resulted in a parody on the old time song "Pelling Hard Against the Stream." The parody was published by Henry Wehman of Park row, who sold 15,000 copies of it. Kelly then produced "The Songs My Mammy Sang." This he sang himself, and it made his first genuine success.

A few days before his death he appeared at a charitable entertainment on Blackwell's island, N. Y., and this was the last song he sang. He set the words to catchy music, and at the end of each verse introduced an old time lullaby, as follows:

I can always find solace when my spirits may be low

In the thoughts of happy childhood and the songs of long ago,

And often in the evening, after sipping tea,  
I've tried to sing old fashioned songs my mammy sang for me.

They'll kiss you and caress you, and they'll spend your money free,  
And of all the towns in Ireland, Kilkenny for me.

I long to sing the old fashioned songs, with their old fashioned melody,  
There are no songs that seem so sweet as the songs my mammy sang for me.

At the end of the second stanza he introduced "Gyp, Gyp, My Little Horse," and at the end of the third verse "Rockaby, Baby."

Kelly was in the habit of telling his friends the history of this song, which he said was based on facts, made interesting by the lullabies taught him by his mother. The old lady is still living in Philadelphia, and it is said that every time the comedian visited her she insisted upon his singing this song of songs.

As an entertainer of clubmen Kelly had few equals, and his visits to the clubhouses of New York were always looked forward to with much interest. On these occasions he would sing his own compositions, such as "On a String," "Nobody's Struck On You" and the "Irishmen of Today." His most popular song, however, was probably "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," which was sung by Maggie Cline. Here are the words of it:

"Twas down at Dan McDevitt's, at the corner of this street,  
There was to be a prize fight, and both parties were to meet

To make all the arrangements and see every thing was right;

McCloskey and a nagar were to have a finish

The rules were London prize ring, and McCloskey said he'd try

To baste the nagar with one punch or in the ring he'd die.

The odds were on McCloskey, though the betting was small—

'Twas on McCloskey ten to one, on the nagar none at all.

## CHORUS.

"Throw him down, McCloskey!" was to be the battle cry.

"Throw him down, McCloskey; you can tick him if you try,

And future generations, with wonder and delight,

Will read on history's pages of the great McCloskey fight."

The fighters were to start in at a quarter after eight,

But the nagar did not show up, and the hour was getting late;

He sent around a messenger, who then went on to say

That the Irish crowd would jump him and he couldn't get fair play.

Then up steps Pete McCracken and said that he would fight,

Stand up or rough and tumble, if McCloskey didn't like.

McCloskey says, "I'll say you!" Then the seconds got in place,

And the fighters started in to decorate each other's face.

They fought like two hyenas till the forty-seventh round;

They scattered blood enough around, by gosh, to paint the town;

McCloskey got a mouthful of poor McCracken's face,

McCracken hollered "Murder!" and his seconds hollered "Foul!"

The friends of both the fighters then instant did begin

To fight and ate each other—the whole party started in;

You couldn't tell the difference of the fighters if you try;

McCracken lost his upper lip, McCloskey lost an eye.

Previous to writing this song Kelly had composed one on his namesake, Kelly, the baseball player, entitled "Slide, Kelly, Slide."

It was sung in every vaudeville house in the country, and proved a good investment to the publisher, Frank Harding, who purchased Kelly's interest in it. Here is a sample verse of the song with the chorus:

I played a game of baseball, I belong to Casey's nine,

The crowd was feeling jolly, and the weather it was fine.

A nobler lot of players I think were never found

Than the omnibuses landed that day upon the ground.

The game was quickly started; they sent me to the bat.

And two strikes, says Casey, "What are you 'rinking at'?"

I made the third, the catcher muffed, and to the ground it fell;

I run like a devil to first base, when the crowd began to yell:

Slide, Kelly, slide! Your running's a disgrace!

Slide, Kelly, slide! Stay there! Hold your base!

If some one doesn't steal you and your batting doesn't fail you,

They'll take you to Australia. Slide, Kelly, slide!

This song was a favorite with the late Harry Kernell. Another of Kelly's songs was "Come Down, Mrs. Flynn."

Maggie Cline has sung this song in public over 2,000 times. Frank Harding published 27,000 copies of the words and music of it, and Henry Wehman, the Park row publisher, who secured the right to print the words, sold 40,000 copies of it. Kelly probably made more money out of this composition than any of his others.

Although Kelly was a skilful humorist, he did the pathetic ballad at times, and occasionally he brought tears to the eyes of his listeners. In 1884 he wrote a song of the Milwaukee fire, the song being sung throughout the country by many of the best sentimental vocalists on the stage.

## FRANKLIN'S MISHAP.

He Paid the Penalty of Humour, and the  
Honor Fell to Jefferson.

When the time came for the people of the 13 united colonies to proclaim to the world that they were free and that they held themselves absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved, a committee of the continental congress was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence. The members of this committee were Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston of New York and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. Why was it that their colleagues committed the writing of the Declaration of Independence to Thomas Jefferson and not to Benjamin Franklin? The Virginian was not the most prominent man even of his own section, and although his reputation could not fairly be termed local, it was but little more, while the name of Franklin of Pennsylvania was well known throughout the whole civilized world.

Franklin was not only the foremost citizen of Philadelphia, where the congress was sitting; he was the most experienced publicist and the most accomplished man of letters in all the 13 colonies, and he was especially well equipped for the drawing up of an appeal to Europe, as he had but just returned from London, where he had been pleading the cause of his countrymen with indomitable courage and indisputable skill. Yet Franklin was not asked to write the Declaration of Independence, and, although he and Adams made a few verbal amendments, the credit of that great state paper belongs to Jefferson. And why was it that this responsibility was placed on Jefferson and not on Franklin?

I think the explanation lies in the fact that Franklin was a humorist. Not only was Franklin's sturdy common sense felt to be too plain a homespun for wear in the courts of Europe, when the thought needed to be attired in all the lofty rhetoric that the most fervid enthusiasm could produce, but also, I fear me greatly, his colleagues were afraid that Franklin would have his joke. It would be a good joke, no doubt—probably a very good joke—but the very best of jokes would not be in keeping with the stately occasion. They were acute, those leaders of the continental congress, and they knew that every man has the defects of his qualities, and that a humorist is likely to be lacking in reverence, and the writer of the Declaration of Independence had a theme which demanded the most reverential treatment.

So it was that Benjamin Franklin had to pay the penalty of humor in the last century just as Abraham Lincoln had to pay it in this century. Because Lincoln was swift to seize upon an incongruity and because he sought relief for his abiding melancholy in playfulness there were not a few who refused to take him seriously.

Even after his death there were honest folk who held the shrewdness and loftiness of our statesmen to have been little better than a buffoon. Of the three greatest Americans—Franklin, Washington and Lincoln—two were humorists, and it is, perhaps, his deficiency in humor which makes Washington seem more remote from us and less friendly than either of the others.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Inventive American.

The fertility of the American mind in invention appears in the statement in the report of the commissioner of patents that out of a total of 1,544,419 patents issued by the 33 leading countries of the world 562,458, or more than one-third, have been granted by the United States. Undoubtedly the ease with which a patent may be obtained in this country is accountable in considerable degree for this showing, but the chief cause is the eminently practical spirit of the American people, which turns their undoubted intellectual agility into profitable channels. In Connecticut one patent has been taken out for each 1,000 of population, and among individual patentees Thomas A. Edison stands at the head of the list with 711 inventions in the past 25 years.—Boston Commonwealth.

## Fossil Footprints of a Giant Bird.

By the falling of an overhanging cliff near Hastings, England, an interesting slab of stone was exposed. It bears on its surface the clear impression of the foot of some gigantic extinct bird having three toes. Each toe mark is 9½ inches long and shows that the original of the imprint had claws 2 inches in length. This ball of the foot, where the three toes should meet as a center, does not appear, indicating that that portion of the foot did not reach the ground. From the tip of the middle claw to where the spur too mark is seen behind is exactly 24 inches.—St. Louis Republic.

## Cripple

The iron grip of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

## Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

## Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla."—URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 2c.

## Hood's Pills

cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 2c.

## Legal Notice.

Daniel S. Brown and Cornelia Brown, his wife, residing at Dale, Oklahoma Territory, and the unknown heirs of Benjamin Bladen, deceased, will take notice that on the 20th day of June, 1896, Halli & Hoover filed their petition in the Common Pleas Court of the county of Lincoln, Ohio, praying that the above-named parties praying to have their title quieted to that part of section seventeen (17) in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, which is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said section; thence running north forty-seven (47) feet; thence east to the east line of the alley; thence south to the south line of said section; thence east to the place of beginning, as against any claim of any of the defendants.

Said parties are required to answer on or before August 27th, 1896, or judgment may be taken against them.

HALLI & HOOVER, By Prophet & Eastman, her attorneys. 6-25-96

## Legal Notice.

William Crooker, residing at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, will take notice that on the 20th day of June, 1896, Zillah Crooker filed her petition in the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said William Crooker, and a restoration of her maiden name on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty, and that said cause will be for hearing on after August 11th, 1896. A. S. Graham, her att'y. 6-27-96

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jacob E. Butler, deceased. The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Jacob E. Butler, late of Allen county, deceased. All persons interested in said estate are required to appear on or before August 11th, 1896, or judgment may be taken against them. LORENZ J. ROLZFOSTER, Executor. 6-25-96

## When You Take Your Vacation

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

## So Near and Yet So Far.

Fizzer—"I tell you what old boy, it's a case that makes my heart bleed. The fellow has died and left a wife and six little ones entirely unprovided for."

"Quizzer—"Didn't he even have life insurance?"

"Oh, no; no company would risk him—his profession was too hazardous."

"Why, what was he?"

"A life insurance agent."—Life.

An unfailing specific for cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, and all those other dangerous diseases incident to the summer season, is found in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

## Egg for the Canary.

Occasionally your pet canary bird should be fed with a hard boiled egg, chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs, giving it not more than a thimbleful of the mixture at a time.

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsey, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered great pain. Mr. Lindsey gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old post office corner. C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

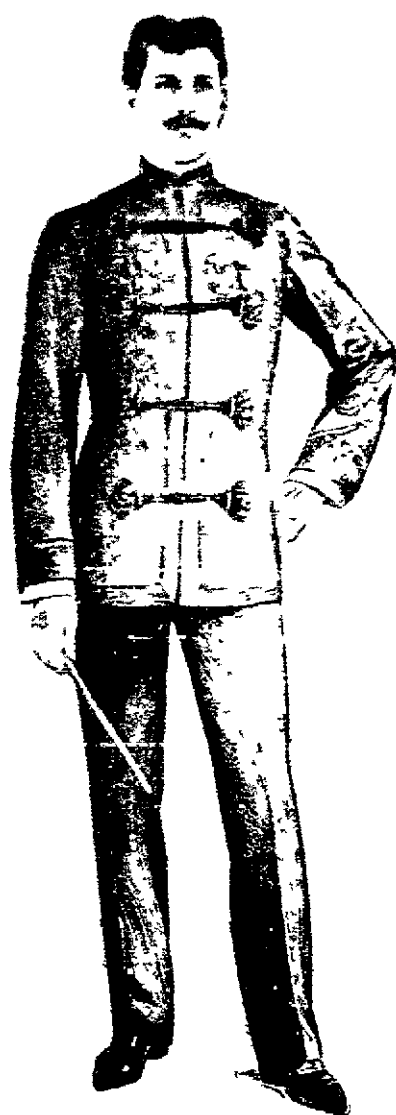
## Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Sta.









# BALL PARK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

## JULY 16th, 1896.

Two Performances: Afternoon 2:30, Night 8:00.

Special Engagement of

### CONTERNO'S CELEBRATED NEW YORK CONCERT BAND

IN THE GRAND HISTORICAL MUSICAL SPECTACLE,

## BATTLES OF

## OUR NATION.



Fifty Eminent Artists,

Operatic Stars,

Grand Chorus.

Wonderful Tableaux.

Spanish Dancers.

# FIREWORKS DISPLAY,

## Military Effects, Electrical Cannons.

UNDER THE ABLE MANAGEMENT OF

**RICH. G. HOLLAMAN.**

Admission,

Grand Stand and Chairs

SEATING CAPACITY 4000.

25c

50c

### The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL No. 84

The Steubenville Gazette thus epitomizes the benefits that will follow the free coinage of silver:

Free coinage of silver and gold means better prices for farm products, means more money in the hands of the farmer means better business for the merchant, means more manufactures; more manufactures means fuller employment of labor at better wages. Free silver, as well as free gold means better times in contrast to the hard times we are having under the gold standard.

The great Democratic National Convention which has been in session in Chicago since last Tuesday, has completed its duties, and the delegates who composed it will soon have gone to their homes satisfied with their work. It will go down into history as one of the most celebrated political gatherings held by this great party of the people since the formation of the Republic of the United States. The financial question was the paramount one in the deliberations of the convention, and the one in which the entire people of this vast country were most vitally interested. Bravely did the Democratic convention grapple with this important subject, and valiantly did the exponents of both systems contend for supremacy. From the first it was apparent that the single standard advocates were in the minority, and that the champions of the people's money would be successful in every point. Both platform and candidates are in full accord with the silver people, and the voters of the different states will vindicate the judgment of the convention when in November the contest between the single and double standard shall be decided at the polls and the silver champion from

Nebraska be declared president of the nation.

The courageous position of the Democracy upon the question of the currency is in striking contrast with the cowardly attitude of the Republican convention at St. Louis, and the non committal policy of the nominee of that convention, who, with a hope of gaining votes from both gold and silver men dare not open his mouth and disclose his preference. The financial plank of the Chicago convention is clear, concise and emphatic. It says:

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent to any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

There is no equivocation in that expression of sentiment, no attempt to straddle with a hope of deluding voters. It is an open declaration in favor of the people's money of the restoration of the money value of silver, and of a return to the prosperous condition which prevailed prior to the demonetization of silver. It is opposed to a further contraction of the currency in the interest of speculators at the expense of the people.

The policy outlined in the Chicago platform means much for the farmer, who for years has seen the prices for the product of his acres decreasing with each succeeding season, as the value of money increased under the manipulation of those who speculate in that commodity, until it was almost impossible for a farmer to exist off of the earnings of his farm, which

formerly netted him a profit every year. With a more abundant and more elastic money supply, and an appreciation in the price of farm products, the value of the farm will increase, and the condition of the honest farmer, the hard-handed tiller of the soil, will again become what it was before the present financial policy began its ruinous work.

Upon this platform is placed the peerless Bryan, of Nebraska, a matchless orator, a statesman, and a candidate about whom the people will rally with a determination to win.

It was in the long ago—in the days of the Patriarchs—when Abraham paid to Ephron "four hundred shekels of silver (\$240), current money with the merchant," for a burial place for his wife Sarah. Our Republican friends who subscribe to the financial plank in the platform on which McKinley stands would drive out of circulation silver that is current money with the merchant. They want gold—nothing but gold. The approximate stock of gold in the United States is \$826,600,000. The approximate stock of silver, of full tender \$549,700,000, of limited tender, \$75,600,000—a total of silver, \$625,300,000. It will thus be seen that the stock of silver money and gold money in the United States is nearly equal—a per capita circulation of \$9.08 in silver. There is a per capita circulation of \$6.90 in paper, too. Shall silver be driven out of circulation?—Wooster Democrat

### OIL AND GAS.

J. R. LEONARD IN LUCK.

A dispatch from Sistersville, W. Va., states that the Devonian Oil Co. has drilled in a number of wells on the Bulman farm and that the well is doing 65 barrels a day, making one of the best wells in that territory.

In the Devonian Co., J. R. Leonard, formerly one of the principal producers in this field, and for several years a resident of this city, is the principal stockholder. Mr. Leonard now resides in Pittsburg.

400 BARRELS A DAY.

A well known oil man of this city received a letter last evening from a friend in Kentucky which stated that a well had been drilled in about six miles east of Slick Fork, in Wayne county, that was flowing at the rate of about 400 barrels a day. Wayne county, Kentucky, is thought to be

the banner oil county of that state. Almost all of the wells that have been drilled down there that were of any account, have been in this county. Some of the local oil men have territory in that section of the state.—Sistersville Oil Record

James Corbin, of Rawson, has let the contract for the drilling of four wells southeast of that town.

A well drilled on the Mack farm, north of Ottawa, was put down to a depth of 1400 feet, with no oil, and very little gas.

The Oak Oil Co. shot their No. 4 well on the H. E. Groves farm, near Monticello, last Saturday, with 160 quarts. It will make a 50 barrel well.

F. Mosler & Co. shot their No. 2 well on the Winger farm, near Monticello, last Wednesday, with 140 quarts. It will make a 50 barrel well.

Bender, Mauback & Freeman's No. 1 on the Frager farm, 1 1/2 miles southwest of middlepoint, was shot Monday with 150 quarts. It is strictly N. G.

The Shawnee Oil Co.'s well on the Breese farm, Shawnee township, is doing six inches. The same company have a rig up on the Yeakam, just east of the Breese.

The Oil Well Supply Co., of Van Wert, has completed a well on the Jas. Stuck farm, south of Ohio City, that, at twenty feet in the sand, contained 100 feet of oil. The sand was found at 1193.

Borein Bros. shot one of their old wells near Buckland on the Borein farm last Friday with 120 quarts. It was doing three barrels before the shot which increased it to about 20 barrels.—Spencerville Journal

Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer will drill in a well the last of this week, about a mile west of Shaffer's station, on the Mackinaw, three miles north of Rockford on the S. A. Brown farm.—Delphos Courier

No. 2 on the Bryson lease is now making 75 barrels per day, and is holding up well. Rigs will soon be erected on the M. Linn lease, in the reservoir, a short distance from the bank, and within the next sixty days a half hundred wells will be sunk in this territory.—Columa Observer.

### A Card.

By some misunderstanding, a card appeared last evening in the Times-Democrat stating that there must be some mistake in regard to the announcement that the A. P. A. and J. O. U. A. M. would attend service in the Berean Baptist church to-morrow evening. There really is no mistake. Your correspondent is in error. The announcement was given from the pulpit of the Berean church last Sunday morning and evening. GEORGE BYRON MORSE.

### Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before?

ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up boys during the last six years from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought their shoes down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many of our competitors for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB'S OLD STAND.

**I. E. AVERY.**

35 NORTH MAIN ST.

### MIAMI UNIVERSITY!

SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR.

OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.

A commodious Gymnasium will be ready early in the fall. Three courses of study. Free tuition. Superior advantages at moderate cost. Send for catalogue and particulars to  
**PRESIDENT W. O. THOMPSON,**  
Oxford Ohio.

### CUTTING RE-MARKS!

TANS.

TANS.

TANS.

CUTTING PRICES.

CUTTING PRICES.

SHOES.

SLIPPERS.

OXFORDS.

Mark \$1 00.

Mark \$2 00.

Mark \$3 00.

SLIPPERS.

OXFORDS.

SHOES.

Re-mark 65c

Re-mark \$1.25.

Re-mark \$2 00

HOW?

With a good, sharp pencil.

WHEN?

Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

WHERE?

**THE WAUGH SHOE STORE**

For further Re-marks see Windows.

31 Public Square.



## The Man Who Drives

The doctor, the salesman—the man who drives a business and the man who drives for pleasure, know the difficulty of keeping their collars and cuffs clean. With



collars and cuffs the driver can defy the flying dust and occasional shower. They are waterproof and when soiled they can be quickly and easily cleaned by wiping them off with a damp cloth or sponge. Look just like linen. One "CELLULOID" collar will outwear six linen collars, besides saving many times its worth in laundry bills.

Ask the dealer for them, or send direct to the Celluloid Co., 300 Ave. D, New York. State size and style. Take no inducements but insist upon goods with above trade mark if you want full satisfaction.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

## Stolzenbach's BREAD.

HERE IS BREAD WHICH STRENGTHENS MAN'S HEART AND THEREFORE IS CALLED THE STAFF OF LIFE.

### WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Enquire at once at 730 South Main street.

MEN—To take orders in every town and city, no delivery, good wages, pay weekly, no capital, steady work. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Two girls, one for second cook and one for dishwashing and general work in kitchen, at HOME RESTAURANT, 14 West High street.

WANTED—A situation as salesman & G. & reference. Kind given if required. Address: GUY BROS., 607 W. 1st St., Wapakoneta, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—For Campaign Book. Non-partisan and book of political information, 500 pages, 100 portraits of national men. Heavily bound. Price \$1. Every voter wants it on sight. Sell it! Big profits. Outright free. Send 10 cents for postage and begin at once. NIELSEN & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball at Hoyer's Lake.

Tuesday evening at 7:45, the business men and the clerks teams, with Captains Thompson and Chase respectively, whose rivalry attracted the public's attention in their recent championship games in the gymnasium, without doubt will play a heavy competition game with intense earnestness. The illumination of the playing ground is splendid. Everybody come and shout for the contestants.

The schedule of the games will be published soon.

### The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more and have never found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at Melville Bros' Drug Store.

### IMPORTANT SUIT

Against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Sarah Miller Sues to Recover Twelve Hundred Dollars Life Insurance—Wishes Her Mother Enjoined From Receiving It.

Suit has been filed in the Common Pleas Court by Sarah Miller against Isabel Miller, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and their lodge number 260, at Lima, Ohio, and Melvin Fredericks, Dennis Goonen and Charles Galatneau, for insurance to the amount of \$1200.

The society sued is a benevolent organization, its object being to insure the members in several different classes. In the petition she states that the late Robert J. Miller, to whom she was married Aug. 19, 1895, was insured under class C in the brotherhood at the time he was an unmarried man, the beneficiary being Isabel Miller, his mother, and that he paid all assessments and dues. When she married Miller, she, under the terms of the policy, became the beneficiary and the policy was payable to her. She states R. H. Miller died intestate, leaving plaintiff no property or means of support.

When he died, due proof was made to the order, and that the payment was made to the lodge, who received a check for \$1200, which it now holds less the funeral expenses, about \$200.

The check was endorsed and delivered to Melvin Fredericks, an officer of the lodge, which was to deliver it to Isabel Miller. The plaintiff prays that the Brotherhood and the officers be restrained from paying the check, and that it be enjoined from withholding it from the plaintiff. It also asks that Isabel Miller be enjoined from collecting the draft, and that she be enjoined from withholding the proceeds from the plaintiff.

### CLENDENING

Resigns as Major of the Second Regiment O. N. G.

Officers Meeting Monday—Capt Bell will be Named as One of the Candidates—Military News.

The Second regiment is planning for a great encampment this year at Cleveland. Colonel Kuerst has made arrangements with a steamship line to carry the boys from Toledo to Cleveland. When they have arrived there they will board L. S. & M. S. cars and be taken immediately to the camp ground, which is a twenty minute ride from the center of the city. The boat they take is the "New York," the largest of the D. & C. Line, and is said to carry easily 3000 people.

The Kenton Republican says Gov. Bushnell received instructions this week from the War Department, complying with his request to detail federal troops to be in attendance at the annual camp of the O. N. G. at Cleveland. The entire Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Columbus, Battery E of the first artillery at Sheridan, near Chicago, and one troop of cavalry from Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, will be detailed for this duty. This addition to the encampment should be a fine school for the members of the O. N. G. as with them we can learn discipline, obedience, military custom, promptness and courtesy, which are some of the most essential points for a soldier to learn.

### NOTES.

Headquarters has issued orders No. 29 for a regimental officers' meeting, Monday, July 13th, at the armory in Kenton, at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. This is the regular annual meeting of the officers to talk over various subjects and especially matters pertaining to the encampment.

Col. Coit, of the 14th Infantry, makes a good proposition to the Second. He wants the regiment to put up \$50 and they will put up an equal amount. At camp, the company of the two regiments which has the cleanest quarters will get \$75 of this amount, and the second best \$25. This matter will be brought up at the officers' meeting on Monday.

Col. J. A. Kuerst has just received the resignation of Major Byron F. Clendenning, of Celina, who will thus cause a vacancy in the officers' ranks of the Second Infantry. It is possible orders will be issued at once so that a nomination can be made Monday, when the officers meet to name a successor to Major Kautzman. It is understood that Capt. Bell, of Lima; Campbell, of this city, and Carle, of Tiffin, are all candidates for the vacant majorship—Kenton Republican.

### A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington Ind. "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic, it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Steble, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, has run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health, and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Melville Bros' Drug Store.

### SPECIAL SALE OF NECKWEAR.

75c and \$1.00 Neckties for 50c at Miller & Jones'. 1-St

# FREE SILVER!

AND PLENTY OF IT.

16 FOR 1.

16 Silver Dollars.

For One Gold Dollar.

That's what we all want, but can't get. Some people can be made to believe they can get gold dollars, or a dollar's worth of goods for 40c. Most people know better. All sensible people are contented with honest and full values for their money. This is the only kind of a "platform" Michael's store has won on in the past and expects to win on in the future. There are no deceptive planks of any kind in Michael's platform.

P. S. During the months of July and August we sacrifice our profits on all Spring and Summer Wear in Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes.

# Michael

Opera House Block

### SABBATH SERVICES.

#### MAIN ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Sermon by the pastor at 10:15 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Mission school at Third street at 2 p. m. C. E. prayer meeting at 7. Prayer service at 7:45 Thursday evening. W. G. SMITH, Pastor.

#### TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Classes at 9 a. m. Preaching 10 a. m. Subject, "God's Man and His Mission." Bible school 11:30 a. m. Epworth League 7:30 p. m. The people invited.

#### J. H. BEHNARDS, Pastor.

GENERAL SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH, corner west Spring and Pierce streets. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Communion service and reception of members at 10:30. Union service at 7:30 p. m. Sermon by Rev. I. J. Swanson. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Everybody is invited.

#### I. J. MILLER, Pastor.

EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH, east Market street. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Reading of General Rules of the church at 10:15 a. m. Preaching by pastor 7:30 p. m. Epworth League Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. The people invited.

#### R. H. MCCOY, Pastor.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, Love feast 9 a. m. Sermon by Dr. Fitzwater 10 a. m., followed by sacrament. Sunday school 2 p. m. Sermon by Dr. Fitzwater 7:45 p. m. Quarterly conference Saturday evening 8 p. m. All are invited.

#### S. BAUMGARDNER, Pastor.

CHILDREN'S HOME. Services will be held at the Children's Home Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Mercy and Help departments of the Trinity church Epworth League. Also the orchestra of the league has kindly consented to go out to the Home. All are invited.

#### BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH

meets in the Armory, Main street, south of the bridge. George Byron Morse, pastor. Preaching 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the evening service Pastor Morse will address the American Protective Association and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Miss Lella Bowers will sing. Bible school 9 a. m. Quarterlies for the third quarter's study of the life of Christ will be given out.

The Hope Baptist Sunday school meets at 2:15 p. m., at corner Forest avenue and Second street.

#### C. C. KLUMPH, Supt.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Elizabeth street, between Market

and Spring streets. Communion and reception of members. Baptism 10 a. m. Miss McKibben will sing Sunday school 11:15 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. No evening service. Will join in twilight service at Spring street Lutheran church. Seats free, all welcome.

#### I. J. SWANSON, Pastor.

#### MARKET STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Corner west Market and West. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Thomson will preach at 10 a. m. Union service in the evening at 7:30 at Spring street Lutheran church, the congregations uniting. S. S. at 11:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all services.

People's singing and preaching service at Spring street Lutheran church Sunday evening at 7:30. Preaching by Rev. I. J. Swanson. Bring gospel hymns 5 and 6.

#### ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Tanner street. Sunday school at 9 a. m. English services at 10:15 a. m. Subject of sermon, "Righteousness Demanded." English services at 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon, "Come Unto the Lord." All are cordially invited.

#### T. W. ROHLFING, Pastor.

#### ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Tanner street. Rev. J. H. Hunton, pastor. Worship and sermon at 10:15 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Young People's Lutheran League at 5:30 p. m. All are invited.

#### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Wayne street. Preaching morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Special morning service, subject, "Where Will You Go?" Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Jr. O. E. 5 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Every member of the church is requested to be present at the morning service. C. A. HILL, Pastor.

The open air services which have been conducted for the past few Sundays under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, have proven to be very popular. On next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. all young men are invited to hear Dr. Geo. Byron Morse, pastor of Berean Baptist church, in an address suitable to the occasion. There will be good music. The place will be as heretofore, on the lawn adjoining the residence of J. R. Hughes, 64th west Market street.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

North and West streets. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10 o'clock. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Short

semi-choral service in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Vestry meeting Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

#### C. B. CRAWFORD, Rector.

### AMONG THE RAILROADS.

#### WEIGHT OF FREIGHT CARS.

The work of weighing cars and keeping tab on the variations in weight caused by the drying out of the timber, the loss of casing, and the substituting of lighter or heavier parts in making repairs and various other causes is a greater task than most people are aware of.

It is the aim of most of the big roads to have all the parts of cars standard, and to have the wood well seasoned before it is used, but notwithstanding all these precautions the wood will dry out and make the car lighter, or certain kinds of heavy materials will accumulate in the cracks or between the partitions and walls, causing the car to become heavier than the figures painted on it indicate. Such a variation in weight will either cheat the shipper or the railroad, and in case of heavy shippers who may load 100 cars or more a week, and who weigh the car with its load without weighing the empty car first, the variation is so great as to be annoying. The Pennsylvania endeavors to keep the correct weight marked on its cars and in order to do this it is necessary to weigh them empty at least once a year. The weighing and marking of 70,000 cars is no small or inexpensive job, as the cars must be handled with an engine one at a time, it having been demonstrated that weighing them in trains is not a reliable method, as the variations in the weight of the couplings is considerable. Every year 75 per cent of the 125,000 or more cars owned by the two companies are weighed and marked, and it is curious to note how two cars of the same dimensions, built at the same shop, will vary in weight from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds when new, and after being used six months the car that was heavy at first may be lighter than its counterpart, which weighed 1,500 pounds less in the beginning of service.

### NOTES.

Conductor Tom Dunbar, of the C. & D. local, is laying sick at his home in Toledo.

Conductors Roach and Cliff had been promoted to local on the C. & D., while conductors Armstrong and Durbin will go on long runs between Lima and Cincinnati.

Engineer John Moore, of the C. & D. passenger department, is taking a three months' vacation, and with his wife, will spend his honeymoon trip among the principle points along the great lakes.

Engineer John Saxton is running

### Legal Notice.

Harry Rabe, whose place of residence is unknown, late of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, will take notice that on the 11th day of July, 1896, in the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, the action is now pending, being a divorce from the undersigned Anna Rabe, filed for partition against the said Harry Rabe, praying for a divorce from him, on the ground of gross neglect of duty. By said Harry Rabe is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six weeks from the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted. ANNA RABE, Jacob C. Lamson, attorney for petitioner. J. W. S. S.

engine 113 on trains 7 and 8 on the C. & D. during Engineer Moore's vacation.

Sam Hartsung has been called into passenger service on the C. & D. Sam is a good engineer—Leipic Free Press.

Supt. Floeter's boys of the C. & D. are still jolly over their victory over the trainmen, and are doing considerable work in preparing for the defeat of the Leipic Junction team.

The C. & D. is rushing business at the Toledo docks. One gang of men with three derricks unloaded 1,000 tons of ore from the steamer Christie 285 tons of gravel from the steamer Walter D. and 240 tons of gravel from the steamer Ella G. The work was done Wednesday in eleven hours, and the boats were shifted within that time.

The C. & D. has decided to ballast the main track between Toledo and Lima, and has made contracts with the Lake Erie Sand company and the P. & T. Dugan Sand company for 100 cargoes of lake gravel of the finest quality.

### COURT HOUSE NEWS.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS:

Philip Walther to John W. Mangus, 20 acres land in Richland township. \$130.

Fredrick Miller to Henry Tribble, lot 345 in Vance's addition to Lima. \$190.

Alexander Sherk to Geo. F. Long, lots 8, 9 and 10, Delphos, \$15,000.

William S. Shook and wife to E. S. Copus and wife, lot in German township. \$600.

Charles Shriver to Trestia Shriver, lots 3215 and 3216 in Lima. \$2000.

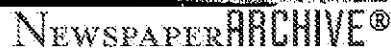
Barbara Danner to J. M. Townsend, lot 33 in Bluffton. \$250.

Henderson Bowman and wife to William Brentlinger in Perry township. 2 acres. \$300.

Ben Coulson to George W. Daniels, part of lot 306 in Coulson's addition to Lima. \$450.

Dr. Kay's Renovator is certain to cleanse and invigorate the whole system. Trial size. 25c. See advertisement. Sold by the Harley Pharmacy.







# EVERY KIND OF HUMOR FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Speedily cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures, assisted externally by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, Soap, 25c; RESOLVENT, 50c; OINTMENT, 25c. All Cuticura Co., New York, N. Y.

## THE WORLD IS NEW.

When spring with maiden tenderness  
Steads shyly hither to caress,  
To gladden with her pretty mirth  
Our happy, slow benighted earth,  
My dear, my dear, what pagan days  
Will greet us in the country ways!  
What Eden joys come back again  
When hawthorns whiten down the lane!

The little wistful moon, my friend,  
Will peep above the gable end  
And see the hillside orchard white  
With blossom all the fervent night.  
The cottage panes will glow at dusk,  
The darkness gather, sweet as dusk,  
And weary hives with legging feet  
Pass loving down the village street.

And then at daybreak, hark, oh, hark!  
Beneath the stars the early thrush,  
Pyring white as dawn, sings his gray  
His morning carol, clear and gay.  
He sang that self same song, you know,  
In paradise long years ago  
And keeps estranged from all regret  
His warm, brave heart, unconquered yet.

For him, for the world is new  
When daisied meadows gleam with dew  
Ah, not to us the times seem late.  
Who come late now to love and mate.  
Content to do as it is, sweet war,  
To watch life out with tranquil eyes,  
To kiss warm lips and win them by  
A little comfort ere we die.

—Pall Mall Gazette

**A Remarkable Clock.**  
J. C. McCoy of St. Louis is in possession of a remarkable clock that has an interesting history. It was made in 1811 and has been in Missouri since 1816. The aged horologe was originally the timepiece of the old Territorial bank of St. Louis, which was chartered in 1815, and was the first bank west of the Mississippi river. At the close of that institution the clock passed into the possession of the Bank of Missouri in 1818. When that establishment collapsed in 1822, the clock became the property of the bank's president, Colonel T. F. Riddick. After his death in 1831 it served as a timepiece for his son-in-law, the late C. T. Dillon. From him it went to his brother, F. L. Dillon. It was kept by him for over 30 years, and his death, some months ago, led up to a condition which has forced the family to think of selling it.

During the long period which the venerable clock has spent in Missouri it has been kept constantly running, with little or any repairs, except an occasional cleaning, and records time with excellent accuracy.

It is what was originally known as a "Willard timepiece," being named after the patentee and manufacturer of that style of clocks in Connecticut. The clock is made in the fashion of colonial timepieces, the pendulum swinging in a square box which is suspended from the dial. That portion of the clock which protects the snail and pendulum bears painted scenes, one of which is a medieval castle.—Boston Advertiser.

## Accommodating.

Mother—How did papa's new book get in this condition?  
Bobby—Why, mamma, I heard papa say last night that the book was too dry for him, so I put it in the bathtub and let the water run.  
—Pick Me Up

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

## Surprising Knowledge.

A certain English baronet who had a dense and absolute ignorance of books and past events took a notion to be presented to his king, George III. The baronet lived near a spot where one of the most celebrated battles had been fought during the wars of the roses, but of that fact he had never chanced to hear. His mind was set upon more tangible things. He had no use for information which was not "up to data."

When he was presented to his sovereign, the king, who had looked him up and was prepared with the right thing to say, remarked graciously, "You come from the scene of a very celebrated battle, I understand, Sir William?"  
"Well, your majesty," was the answer, "I did have a round or two with the blacksmith, but I'm very much surprised that your majesty should have heard of it."—Youth's Companion.

"If taken into the head by the nostrils two or three times a week, Thomas' Electric Oil will positively relieve the most offensive case of catarrh." Rev. E. F. Crane, Dunkirk, N. Y.

## THROUGH THE WOOD.

Through the wood, the green wood, the wood  
And the light wood,  
Love and I went Maying a thousand lives  
In my heart reflected, because I loved you so.

Through the wood, the dull wood, the brown wood, the bare wood,  
I have been lonely no later than last year  
What had thinned the branches and wracked  
My dear and fair wood,  
Ere the pale wild rose and left the roses  
Themselves dead?

Through the wood, the dead wood, the sad wood, the low wood,  
Wounds of winter-shiver lichen old and gray,  
You ride past, forgetting the wood that was  
Our own wood,  
All cut down, and withered as ever a flower  
Of May.

—New York Tribune.

## TRAIN CAN'T WAIT.

She is just 18, with golden hair and gray eyes—large gray eyes that laugh just as well as her red lips. Her figure, though a little frail, makes one think what a pretty woman she will be soon. Her hands and arms are those of a child. Is she not still a child? Clara left school but a fortnight ago. She is the beloved and only daughter of a rich miller in the neighborhood of Avesnes.

Nothing is more poetical than a mill in the country. It does not disturb the silence of the air with its monotonous tick tick. On the contrary, its noise, strong and regular, is like an accompaniment to the many other noises of the wind, and of the trees, and of the birds. Clara was charmed with it all.

During a few days after her arrival the whole house was upset, making and receiving calls, dinner parties, dancing parties, lawn tennis—the days were not long enough to hold their pleasures. Then all was quiet at the mill.

In the orchard, which was large, the walks were spread over with sand, and the trees, loaded with fruit, afforded a beautiful, shady grove. This was Clara's favorite nook. Here she would go and read poetry. She had been given the works of Lamartine, beautifully bound. Now, Lamartine is a very tender poet, and Clara was still in her teens, and this was summer, and the fragrance of the flowers and the murmur of the breeze acted on her young mind, and through this book she would dream of things that she had never dreamed of before.

One day her mother asked her if she remembered her cousin Albert.  
"Oh, yes, indeed," said she. This answer came from her heart. She blushed, and from her neck to her brow she felt that sort of electricity that is produced by a little shame and a great pleasure.

"Well," said her mother, "you will see him very soon."

Clara was about to say, "Oh! how glad I am," but she thought it more proper to say nothing.

And why was she silent? I will tell you—it was because she had read Lamartine. Why does pretty poetry make one false? Well, I don't know, but it speaks of love—and what is love?

"Well," said Clara, "I have not seen him for two years. I suppose he is changed."

"Not more than you," said her mother, casting a loving glance of admiration at her daughter. "You were a little girl when you went away. You are a young lady now."

Clara ran off to her beloved grove to hide the blushes on her cheeks and the beatings of her heart. She sat down, drew from her pocket her volume of poetry, but read not a line.

Albert arrived a few days before he was expected, but she was thinking of him. She always had roses on her cheeks, but these roses changed into peonies when she saw him, and her hands trembled. He took hold of these hands and kissed her on both cheeks.

He was a medical student who had not yet in his brain the least thought of anything serious. He had suddenly discovered in himself a vocation for the beautiful science of Esculapian, that he might go to Paris to spend a few years of his life and waste a few thousands of his father's francs.

"Ah, little cousin," said he, "you are pretty now. Why, I am afraid I shall fall in love with you."

She looked at him, not knowing what to say.

"Have you forgotten the good times we had in this garden and over there in the woods?"

"Oh, no," said she.  
"And when we would go rowing and I would scare you by swinging to and fro in the boat to capsize you?"

"Oh, no, I remember it all."  
"Then why don't you put your arms around my neck and say pleasant things to me as you did then?"

"I don't know," she faltered.  
Then he said to himself, "This cousin of mine must be a little simpleton."  
"Well," said he, aloud, "and what is this book?"

"Lamartine. It is beautiful."  
"I don't think so. I think it stupid."  
Then, seeing that she was somewhat ashamed, he added, "Why does it displease you that I should not care for Lamartine?"

"Because I love his poems."  
"Well, if I read poetry I want Alfred de Musset. I shall send you his works when I get to Paris."

At this moment they heard a quick and firm step on the sandy walk, and a young man came upon them.

## and might be a very nice fellow—but what a difference between the two!

"Your cousin is a charming girl," said Jack.  
"Oh, yes, but she is only a school-girl."

"Well, what else can she be? She is just out of school and not a woman yet. Do you know what were my thoughts as I looked at you both?"

"How can I know?"  
"I was thinking that you would make a pretty couple."

"Now, Jack, what harm have I ever done you that you should want to chide me down?"

"Are you not 25?"  
"Is that old age?"

"Would you give an old man to your cousin, who will be only 19 next year?"

"In two years she will be 20—that will be better still. Then I will be a serious man and an M. D."

"Clara is a good match; our fortunes are about equal. I think I might make a living in this country. Well, who knows what may happen one day? I have plenty of time to think of it."

"I think your cousin deserves better than that, and you ought to be in love with her."

"What! Love at first sight! I do think Clara is pretty, but—plenty of time—plenty of time!"

Everybody seemed happy at the mill—even Clara, who listened with pleasure to the compliments of her cousin whenever he chanced to be with her, and she thought him so witty that she quite forgot to show her own wit before him.

In the meantime she was hoping that he would propose before going back to Paris; but the last day dawned, and he had not said the least word about marriage. She hoped till the last hour; then, till the last minute.

Albert gave kisses all around and said to her: "I will come back next year. I will write to you and send De Musset's works, as I promised."

She plucked up courage and said to him, "Is that all you want to promise, Albert?"

He understood what she meant, but would not promise more, and as his eyes rested on the clock he said: "Goodbye, cousin; the train is here—it cannot wait."

The life of a student, especially that of a student who does not study, is just as tiresome as any other.

There comes a time when he gets tired of beer, wine and cigars.

Albert was in one of his dark days. Since morning he had felt cross, and would not even smoke. His pipe lay on his table with a pile of books and dusty papers. His tobacco pouch remained in his pocket—he had embroidered it for him during the week he had spent with her. Then he was also reminded that he had promised to write and send De Musset's works. He felt unhappy at these thoughts, and remorse made him go out to repair his forgetfulness.

There is a knock at the door. The servant brings up a letter to him. It is from his mother.

His drowsiness gives way as he reads the lines; he gets up in a passion, upsetting the table and everything upon it.

Clara is to be married, and in a week too! And he is expected to attend the wedding!

"And whom does she marry, I wonder?" exclaims he; "some common country lad, I suppose. No, it cannot be! I must go there and stop it; she cannot be sacrificed in this way."

Two hours later he started with a valise in one hand and a bundle under one arm—it was Musset's works.

Clara met him at the garden gate; she was looking as fresh as the flowers, and he, being convinced, thought that the happiness expressed on her face was due to his presence. She was less than last year and a little stouter; one could read her heart through her gray eyes and her smiles.

"Is what I hear true, Clara?"  
"Certainly! I was about to write to you. I want you here for the wedding."

"It is impossible!"  
"Quite possible and true!"  
"With whom?"

"With Jack, of course."  
"Ah, the scoundrel! There is nothing like a friend to betray one."

"Why, Albert, what a short memory you have! Poor Jack would not speak of love before he was quite sure of your feelings toward me. I am very thankful that you set him at liberty to speak. I am so proud and happy at being loved by such a noble heart."

Albert threw his bundle on the table.  
"What is that?" asked Clara.  
"Musset's works. I had promised them to you."

"You are too late, cousin. Jack gave them to me long ago, as I was complaining of your forgetfulness."

## EDITED BY A SNAKE.

That is what the victim of a practical joke thought.

"A good many years ago, I had an experience to a party of congressmen. I was in Georgia. A party of us decided to go from Atlanta to Clarksville on horseback. This Murphy, an Irishman, was a lieutenant of the Atlanta police force. He wanted to go, too, and we consented. On our way to Clarksville, through the mountains, a section of the state, we killed two large rattlesnakes. Murphy was amazed and frightened. He wanted to know if snakes were plentiful, and we told him that they were. We told him that at Clarksville they had often been found in the rooms of guests at the hotel. This had to turn back and so went on.

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At Clarksville a section



# THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

## IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

**WM. M. MELVILLE,**  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

# WANTED!

2,500 Men and Boys wanted, to get a Suit or Overcoat from the Ed. Wise stock, at about one-third of its real value at

## THE UNION'S

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE ED. WISE STOCK.  
60 Public Square.

## LIMA DEMOCRATS

Are Enthusiastic Over Bryan's Nomination.

### REPUBLICANS DEPRESSED

Over the Many Expressions by Members of the Party that They Will Eject McKinley and Vote for Bryan—The Silver Men Are Every-where Jubilant.

The result of yesterday's proceedings in the national convention were watched with keen interest by the people of Lima, not alone by Democrats, but by hundreds of Republicans who will not support the gold bug candidate because they do not endorse the party's platform.

The bulletin board in front of the Times Democrat office was surrounded all day by the expectant people watching for news as to whom the Chicago convention would nominate as the leader of the fight for the people's money against the single standard of the gold bugs.

When the announcement of Bryan's nomination was made upon the bulletin board and announced through these columns, the Democracy became jubilant. On every side were heard expressions of the highest satisfaction with the nomination, as the very best that could have been made. Expressions of confidence in his election were heard everywhere, not only made by Democrats, but by Republicans. Those of the Democracy who are not in full accord with the silver idea which prevails in the platform, were enthusiastic in their expressions of faith in Bryan's election. The Republicans who are in favor of a double standard and will not support McKinley, were exceedingly gratified over the nomination of the eloquent Nebraskan, and hundreds of them expressed a determination to give him their support at the coming election.

### ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Mrs. John Roby was in Delphos yesterday.

Rev. J. H. Hunton returned home from Ada this morning.

Miss Knapp, of Napoleon, passed through Lima last evening.

G. M. McCormick, of Columbus, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bruce Oyster.

Mrs. Jack Davis will spend Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berryman.

Mrs. Charles Pangle, of west Spring street, is the guest of her parents in Sidney.

Mrs. Charles P. Danlevy has returned from a visit of several weeks in Dayton.

Miss Edna M. Pool, of Clyde, O., is the guest of Mrs. S. H. Reed, of south Pine street.

Mrs. J. C. Atmur and children, of south Pine street, are visiting friends in Waynesfield.

M. O. Bolger, of New York city, is the guest of Miss Mae Christen, of east Market street.

E. E. Wyler and wife will leave tomorrow for a two weeks visit with friends at Alma, Mich.

Mrs. William T. Woolery returned yesterday from an extended visit in Chicago and Elkhart, Ind.

W. T. Woolery returned yesterday after a visit of several weeks in Arkansas and Memphis, Tenn.

Frank H. Miller, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. John Schenk, of east Elm street, returned yesterday to his home in Celina.

Frank Bland, of Chicago, is visiting his parents, on north Main street.

Mrs. M. J. Ballard and daughter Edith will leave Monday for a visit with friends in Marion, Va.

Mrs. W. E. Swindler, of north Elizabeth street, has returned from an extended visit in Toledo.

Miss Nellie Finnigan, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Mary O'Connor, of 503 north Elizabeth street.

Bart Whaker, of St. Louis, and R. Harris, of Boston, will be guests of H. F. Vorkamp over Sunday.

Miss Lena McGinnis, of Bradner, O., is the guest of Mrs. Frank J. Cassidy, of west McKibben street.

Miss Berryman has returned from a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Jack Davis, at Columbus Grove.

Miss Ethel Mourer, of Wooster, Ohio, is visiting in the family of Rev. I. J. Miller, of west Spring street.

Miss Olive F. Justus, of Upper Sandusky, is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Flinnick, 209 west Elm street.

Mrs. W. D. Gallagher and children, of Lima, who have been visiting her parents, have returned home.—*Sidney News.*

Mrs. D. W. Ineson, of east Elm street, was called to Findlay today by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Christman and little son, of east Kibby street, are home from a visit with friends and relatives in Peoria, Ind.

Mrs. Regina Smith, of North Washington, and Len Hoferkurt and wife, of Kokomo, Ind., are guests of

Constable Wm. Miller and family, of east High street.

G. E. Beall, of 923 St. Johns avenue, is in Bloomington, Ills.

Ed Bailing, of south Pine street, is visiting friends in Rushmore.

Miss Margaret Yake, who has been visiting Mrs. R. W. Wallace, returned to her home at Marion today.

The weather will be fair to-night and Sunday; continued fair and warm weather Monday; light southwest winds.

Miss Hutchinson will leave Monday evening for Chautauqua and other points. She expects to take a course in a teachers' training school while absent.

Mrs. Geo. Oram, who has been the guest of relatives in this city and Columbus Grove for the past month, returned to her home at Warsaw, Ind., today.

### FALSE ALARM.

The Firemen Could Find Plenty of Smoke, but No Fire.

About 8:30 o'clock last night the central fire department was called out by an alarm from box 24, at Wayne and Jackson streets. Ernie Andrews and wife, who live in a double house at McKibben and Jackson streets, had returned home from McCullough's lake and found their apartments full of smoke, and sent in the alarm, but no fire could be found.

The family in the other side of the house was getting ready to move out, and the firemen think the smoke came from a fire in which they were destroying some rags.

### STREET TALK.

Rev. R. J. Thomson will preach at Market street Presbyterian church to-morrow morning, upon "The Power of Our Idea," with reference to the life and work of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Mr. C. G. Williams, the genial and efficient assistant undertaker at J. E. Grosjean's establishment, will leave in a few days for the home of his parents, at Defiance, O., where he will succeed his father, G. A. Williams, in the furniture and undertaking business.

Mr. Williams is a graduate from Clarke's school of embalming, and with the experience that he had during the four years that he has been with Mr. Grosjean, he is thoroughly qualified for the venture that he has undertaken. Mr. Williams has many friends in this city, who wish him every success.

His successor as Mr. Grosjean's assistant will be Mr. Chas. Eckert, until recently with undertaker A. T. Wilson, at Middletown, O. Mr. Eckert comes highly recommended both as a citizen and a competent funeral director.

Mrs. Jno. Nokely, of north Jackson street, entertained Mrs. Kemmer, Mrs. Seurkamp, of Dayton, and Miss Ida Willoughby, of Wapakoneta, the guests of Mrs. Remaly, yesterday at her home. An elaborate lunch was served.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. —*Sale by Melville Bros.*

### SPECIAL SALE OF NECK-WEAR.

75c and \$1.00 Neckties for 50c at Miller & Jones'. 1-3t

## GREEN MONSTER

Creates Trouble in the Anderson Family.

### A POLICEMAN DRAGGED IN.

Chief Anderson Causes the Circulation of a Truly Humorous Concerning His Wife and Sergeant of Police John Watts.

Police scandals are becoming very popular. People are forever advising one another to tell their troubles to policemen, but the policemen are now having plenty troubles of their own. Only a few days ago, Patrolman Isaac Smalley, of the South Side, was charged with turning out the gas in a depot waiting room and then throwing his arms around a lone and unprotected woman, and now comes the deplorable circulation of a scandal, in which Chief Anderson, in the role of a jealous husband, implicates his wife and Sergeant of Police John Watts.

Sergeant Watts only laughs at the absurdity of the charges made by Anderson, and demands that a thorough investigation be made, and the evidence submitted to the chief of police and the members of the police committee. Anderson has made complaint to Capt. Bell upon several occasions, but the latter is satisfied of Sergeant Watts' innocence, and yesterday, when Anderson made another visit to the police station, he was bodily ejected from the private office by Capt. Bell. After this unpleasant reception, he went to Justice Atmur's court, and wanted Justice Atmur to prepare an affidavit, charging Watts with adultery. Mr. Atmur asked him if he had an attorney, and he replied that he had, whereupon the justice requested him to have his attorney prepare an affidavit. Anderson left the office and did not return again.

The charge upon which Anderson lays the greatest stress is that Watts has tried to persuade his wife to run away with him. He claims that Watts sent a letter to Mrs. Anderson's sister, living in Wharton, O., stating that he wanted Mrs. Anderson to run away with him. Upon Watts' request Mrs. Watts wrote to the lady at Wharton, and the reply that has been received is sufficient to convince the police committee that the charge is unfounded. Furthermore, the woman living at Wharton, was in the city yesterday, and was seen by a representative of the Times-Democrat.

Watts and Anderson are neighbors. Mrs. Anderson bears a good reputation, and she and Mrs. Watts are intimate friends. Watts claims that Anderson hasn't the best of habits, and that with the nearest intentions he has, upon more than one occasion, taken Anderson home when he was not in proper condition to take care of himself.

Watts claims the affair to be a blackmailing scheme, and states that Anderson has already offered to leave the city and say nothing more about the scandal for a money consideration, which, however, was promptly refused him.

Watts visited the members of the police committee yesterday, and is endeavoring to arrange for the holding of an investigation to-night. He demands that Anderson bring in his evidence, and invites the newspaper representatives to be present and publish the testimony.

### SPECIAL SALE OF NECK-WEAR.

75c and \$1.00 Neckties for 50c at Miller & Jones'. 1-3t

### Battles of Our Nation.

A more meritorious open-air performance was never offered the St. Louis public than the musical spectacle "Battles of Our Nation," produced by Contorno's famous concert band, of New York, which commenced a month's engagement with two performances daily at Koerner's park last Monday.

The "Battles of Our Nation" is a spectacular presentation, composed by Dr. G. E. Contorno, the well-known young American composer of New York. Nine war scenes are beautifully portrayed, excellent vocal and instrumental music by the famous concert band and female chorus being used to describe the conditions prior to and following the event pictured.

The drilling of the militia, firing of cannon and a judicious display of fireworks lend a sensational tone to what is entertaining and instructive. After the battle scenes of the Revolution, Mexican war and Rebellion is displayed the grand review of the U. S. A. R. at Washington in 1865, and the performance concludes with the national hymn, America.

This organization will be in Lima next Thursday evening, July 10.

### Wayne County Centennial.

The 100th anniversary of the settlement of Wayne county, O., will be celebrated in an elaborate manner during the week of August 10. The programme for the celebrations is as follows:

Inaugural Day, Tuesday, August 11th. Grand Agricultural, Industrial, Civic and Military parade.

Education Day, Wednesday, August 12th. Centennial Convocation of Educators. Reunion of Schools and Colleges.

Soldiers' Day, Thursday, August 13th. Grand Military Parade, Regimental Reunions and Campfires.

Church and Sabbath School Day, Friday, August 14th. Grand Parade of Churches and Sunday Schools, Church Reunions and Y. P. S. C. E. Rally.

Pioneer Day, Saturday, August 15th. Centennial Anniversary, Pioneer Reunion and Annual Pioneer Picnic.

The Central Traffic Association has granted half-fare rates from all points within one hundred miles of Wooster.

### SPECIAL SALE OF NECK-WEAR.

75c and \$1.00 Neckties for 50c at Miller & Jones'. 1-3t

### Remember

The C. H. & D. Ry. \$1.00 excursion to Toledo, Sunday, July 12th, ticket good going at 6:20 a. m., and returning, leave Toledo at 7:45 p. m. and 12:55 a. m.

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### Notice.

The Lady Maccabees will hold their regular meeting in their hall in the Mitchell block, Monday evening July 13th. A full attendance is desired.

MARY SCOTT, R. K.

Catarrh and Colds Believed in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness, 50 cts. Sold by Wm. Melville, D. Cramer.

175

Wash Suits!

New, Stylish and Correct Merchandise, at

1-2 Regular Price!

Straw Hats. Summer Underwear!

Very low to make room for our Fall Goods.

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.

Clothiers and Furnishers,

28 and 30 Union Bl'k, Public Square.

GEO. W. COE,  
Piano Tuner.  
FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 283.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Quite a number of teachers are taking the county examination today.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher, of 138 east Kibby street, a baby girl.

A marriage license was granted, this morning, to Walter Ross and Fanny Gerd.

J. B. Jones, of near Gomer, died this morning at the home of his grand-daughter, Nettie Huddle, in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilder, in a few days, will reopen and take charge of the Faurot House, on north Elizabeth street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert G. Abell, of north Elizabeth street, a twelve pound girl baby. Mother and child doing well.

The American flag floats from the court house to-day in honor of ex-Congressman Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president.

The Crescent and Shamrock base ball teams commenced a game at Faurot's park this afternoon. The Stars and Marquettes will play to-morrow.

The Arizona Mannerchor will hold a picnic to-morrow at Henry Frueh's home, northeast of the city. Carriages will leave their hall at frequent intervals.

The case of the city against Chris Geiger, charged with Sunday selling, was to have been tried before Mayor Baxter at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but was continued until Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kraft, of 242 east Kibby street, royally entertained the following relatives and friends at their hospitable home on July 4th and 5th: George Kraft and family, of Columbus, Chas. Prieststep and family, of Sidney, Mrs. Caroline Smith and daughter, of Mercer county, and Frank A. Hagerman and family, and Miss Mary Teegardner, of Lima, and W. H. Kraft, of Findlay.

# GENTLEMEN!

✦ NOW IS YOUR CHANCE. ✦

## Our Special Sale of Men's Tan Shoes

IS NOW ON!

You who have taken advantage of our sales in the past know what you can save.

Your choice of our \$5.00 Hand Sewed Russia Calf and Vici Kid Shoes are now yours for only

\$3.50 PER PAIR!

Now remember, we don't reserve any of them. First come, first served. The best Tan Shoes in the store now only \$3.50. Pick out your size, select your style and save money, at

**GOODING'S,**  
230 NORTH MAIN STREET.